

The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

AT
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,

O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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For Three Months..... 25

WHEN THE AUTO CHARGED

Hugh Branscombe looked enviously at Sidney Graves, as the latter's new touring car shot down the village street, with Myra Coleman on the seat beside him.

Graves' hands tightened on the steering wheel as he glanced at Branscombe's six feet of sturdy manhood. No one ever knew how bitterly Graves regretted his shortness of stature.

Graves was not a weakling. There was bone and muscle in the five feet four inches that constituted his earthly tenement, but his slight build suggested lack of power, and Branscombe had contemptuously referred to him as doll man.

The nickname stuck, though it was never used by Graves himself. And yet in some manner Graves had become acquainted with his nickname and his sensitive spirit writhed under the slight he could not resent.

The nickname had done more than wounded his pride; it had in a degree robbed him of confidence in himself, and though Myra seemed to prefer him to Branscombe, he only ascribed this to the fact that he was the possessor of a motor car and was wealthy enough to gratify his love for automobiling by purchasing the finest machine to be had.

He took a mournful satisfaction in delaying the day of Branscombe's victory as long as possible, but as to the ultimate result of the rivalry he never was in doubt. He knew Myra too well to think that his greater possessions could win her consent to marriage.

Like himself, Myra was found of motoring, and they had planned a run to Falls Village, some 20 miles away. It could be done in an hour on the deserted river road, but to-day the machine was acting badly, missing the park and finally coming to a stop altogether.

Patiently, Sidney climbed down and raised the bonnet. There seemed to be nothing the matter with the motors. The sparking plugs were clean and the glow was regular. It was not until he turned his attention to the battery connections that the cause of the trouble was located. In putting in a new battery, his mechanic had neglected to make a proper connection.

"We'll be on our way in a jiffy, now," he promised. "I shall have to blow up John when we get back. He is growing very careless."

"Don't mind me," protested Myra. "I've been having a perfectly lovely time watching you fuss about the machine without even swearing once."

"It isn't that I didn't want to," admitted Sidney frankly as he went forward to throw over the motor.

He grasped the crank and gave a heave. At first the motor remained cold, but suddenly there was an explosion and the car shot forward. Myra shrieked in terror and closed her eyes, while she waited for the jolt that would tell her that the wheels had passed over Sidney's body, but no jolt came and she opened her eyes.

Graves had leaped to the bonnet when the car started and now he was climbing over the dashboard and had shut off the power. The car slowed down with a suddenness that threw Myra against the dashboard, then it stopped, and Graves slipped to the road and regarded the car with astonishment.

"I could have sworn that I shut off the clutch before I got out of the car," he said in puzzled tones. "It's one of the first things you learn."

"You mean this lever?" asked Myra. Sidney nodded.

"I am afraid that I might have moved that," she confessed. "You see I don't dare try to handle the car, it's so big and powerful, but while you were working over it I pretended to be running it, and I guess I didn't realize that I left the car all ready to start up when you cracked it."

Graves chuckled at the explanation. "It's all right," he answered. "But I never was so surprised in my life as when the car jumped at me. It was one lively half second I assure you."

"It was a wonderful thing that you jumped on the car instead of aside," he commented.

"I knew that you did not know how to run the car," he said simply as he climbed back to the seat. "I knew that if it would only run straight for a moment I could climb over the bonnet and stop the power."

"And in that moment you thought of me?" asked Myra wonderingly. "I think I've tried to jump aside. I would not have thought of anything else. It was a splendidly brave thing to do."

"Not bad for a doll man," he said a little wistfully.

"You heard that nickname?" she cried. "I think it's a shame. I'd rather be you than the man who gave you that name."

"No one wants to be a little five-foot runt," he said, "nor wants one," he added softly.

"You think that a woman judges a man's worth by his height?" asked Myra, scornfully.

"Do you mean that you might learn to care for me in spite of my size?" he asked, a ray of hope lighting his face.

"Do you suppose that I go riding with you just because I like the auto?" demanded Myra, scornfully.

Sidney shut off the power and the car stopped. Myra looked at him inquiringly.

"I did suppose that your preference was for the auto—but I'm going to find out," he explained as he took her hand in his.

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor

VOLUME XXXI.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, MARCH 18, 1909.

NUMBER 19.

Crawford County District

COUNTY OFFICERS

Sheriff	Chas. W. Anderson
Clerk	John H. Olson
Register	Rolla W. Blinn
Prosecuting Attorney	Allen L. Failing
Judge of Probate	W. H. Hartman
Circuit Court Commissioner	O. Palmer
Surveyor	E. P. Richardson

SUPERVISORS

South Branch	O. P. Hartman
Never Creek	Charles Shultz
Mackinaw	Floyd Hartigan
Grayling	John J. Nielson
Frederic	G. Craven

Village Officers

President	John H. Hartman
Clerk	Hans C. Olson
Treasurer	Fred Martin
Trustees	B. N. Insley, O. W. Hartman, Hans Petersen, C. Clark, L. Fournier, A. Kraus

COMMITTEES

Finance, Claims and Accounts	Brink Peterson and Kraus
Streets, Sidewalks, Bridges and Sewers	Peterson, Fournier, Brink
Waterworks, Lighting and Fire Apparatus	Fournier, Insley, Clark, Brink
Printing and Licenses	Clark, Brink and Fournier
Health and Public Safety	Insley, Clark and Kraus

Ordinances

Krains	Insley and Clark
Balances	Peterson, Fournier, Brink
Industrial	Insley, Peterson, Krains

SOCIETY MEETINGS

Methodist Episcopal Church	Rev. Mr. Hartman, Pastor
Am. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath Evening Services	Rev. Mr. Hartman, Pastor
Worship League, 6:30 p. m. Bible Study	Wednesday evening
Prayer Meeting, Thursday evening	7:30 p. m. All cordially invited to attend.

Presbyterian Church

Regular church services	10:15 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School	10:15 a. m. after morning service
Services, Y.W.C.A., 8:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath evening	Wednesday evening

Methodist Protestant Church

Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Pastor	Services follow
Services follow	Wednesday evening

St. Mary's Catholic Church

Services every first and third Sunday of the month	Confession on the preceding Saturday
Sunday Mass at 10:15 a. m.	Sunday evening
Wednesday Evening Service, 7:30 p. m.	Wednesday evening

Baptist Ev. Lutheran Church

Rev. Mr. Kjeldsen, Pastor	Services every
Sunday Evening Service	7:30 p. m.

St. Mary's Catholico Church

Services every first and third Sunday of the month	Confession on the preceding Saturday
Sunday Mass at 10:15 a. m.	Sunday evening

Pine Lands

Bought and sold on Commission	Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Pastor
Non-Residents' Lands looked after	Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Pastor

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Geo. L. Alexander	Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Pastor
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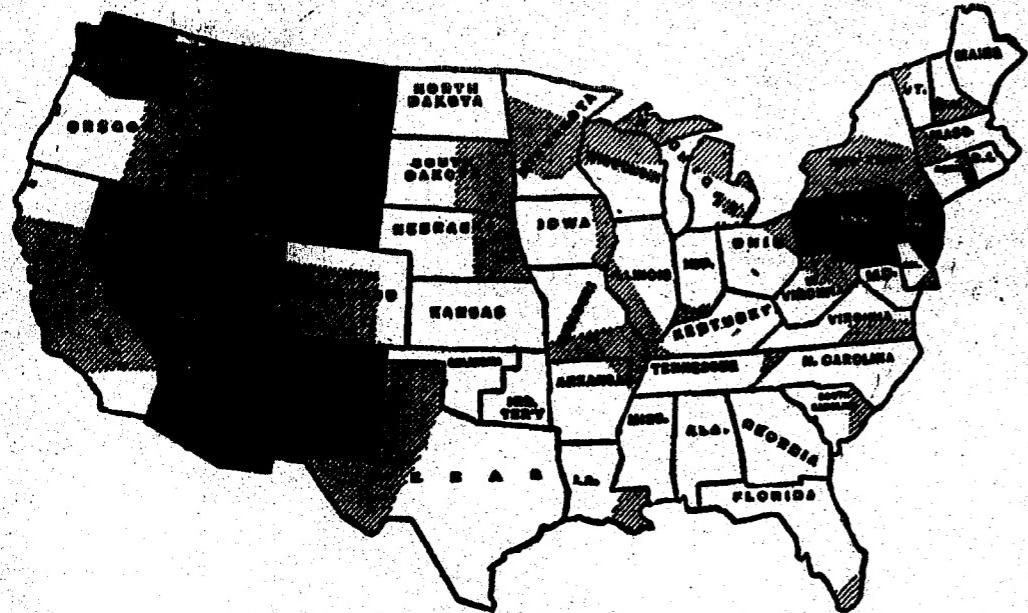
A. L. Pond	Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Pastor
ATTORNEY AT LAW	Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Pastor

ATTORNEY AT LAW

J. W. Tomlinson M. D.	Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Pastor

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Saloon Abolished in Two-Thirds of the Nation



"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

Black Signifies "Wet" Territory; White, "Dry" Territory; Shaded, Local Option Territory.

The prohibition crusade has swept forward to such an extent that in more than two-thirds of the territory of the United States the saloon has been abolished. Idaho, one of the few States which had withheld the movement, has now fallen into line. In Tennessee a drastic act was enacted, and under it the manufacture or sale of liquor in any form will be a misdemeanor. In the State of Washington a Governor and a majority of the members of the Legislature pledged to local option were recently elected. An overwhelming majority of the Legislature in Texas on a platform declaring for the submission of a prohibitory amendment means, according to the Prohibitionists, that Texas will soon probably become "dry."

Under the provisions of a recently enacted local option law thirteen counties in Oregon closed out the saloons. There are now 21 counties in Oregon in which liquor is prohibited. The elections since a year ago in Colorado have been bad for the saloon interests. Forty-two municipalities have ousted the saloons. There are now 180 cities and towns in California where the saloon is not allowed to exist. In Ohio 57 out of 60 counties have voted the saloon out of business. Under the provisions of the Moore remonstrance law of Indiana 720 saloons have been abolished within the last year. Prohibitionists also hope to soon turn Arkansas into an absolute prohibition area. In Iowa 461 saloons have been put out of business recently, leaving only 1,119 in the entire State.

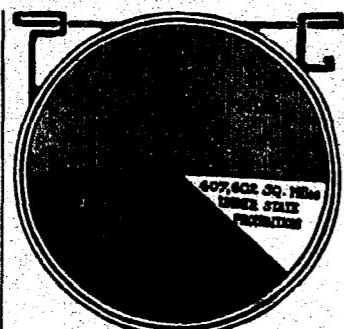
Twenty-two of South Carolina's 42 counties have voted for prohibition since November under the county option law. During the last year 305 saloons and 2-breweries have been forced to go out of business in Michigan.

BEST TARGET IS THE TRIANGLE

Has Been Adopted by the British Army Council for Indoor Practice.

A new design for target practice, termed the Solano target, has been formally adopted by the British army council for use in indoor ranges. It is declared by enthusiasts that more benefit will be derived from shooting at these objects than by range practice.

This extravagance has always attracted Paris the smartest talent in



Land Area of the United States Divided According to State Liquor Legislation.

gin, Maine, Kansas, Oklahoma and North Dakota are absolutely prohibitive States. In Florida there are at present only 250 saloons left in the entire State, while prohibition prevails in a great part of Louisiana. The anti-saloonists have been active in Virginia. In recent months they have closed out more than 400 saloons. Of the 100 counties in Virginia 71 do not now grant any form of license.

In Nebraska already 450 municipalities have voted out the saloon. In Missouri 50 counties now refuse license. Since 1903 the voters of Rhode Island have abolished 429 saloons, and both Vermont and New Hampshire have increased their no-license communities.

The only distinctively "wet" States and Territories at present are Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and the State of Washington which later, however, is likely to enact a local option law before long. About 315 townships in New York State are "dry" and 200 others are under partial license.

These facts show the steady and phenomenal progress made by the anti-saloon organizations within the last year. Up to the beginning of 1908 they had succeeded in transforming a great part of the United States into arid territory. Since then they have gone forward in almost every State in the Union. In South Carolina and one or two other places they have been checked, but not very seriously. Statistics compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor were consulted. Bulletin No. 77 shows that the average workingman's income, as recently investigated, amounted to \$768.54 a year. Of this sum his total expenditures for intoxicating liquors were \$12.44 a year. He spent almost as much for tobacco—New York Times.

A year ago 90 counties in Kentucky had already voted out the saloon. In Connecticut the "no-license" voters voted out 300 more saloons in the last few months, while in Massachusetts 10 more municipalities have abolished the saloon. In a single day 1,033 townships in Illinois voted for prohibition, and as a consequence 1,500 saloonkeepers have had to retire from business. Maryland, in the last year, has increased its prohibition area.

A great change has been effected in Mississippi since a year ago. The adoption of prohibition for the entire State drove the saloon from the seven remaining "wet" counties. In Alabama, the State prohibition law went into effect on January of this year. Georgia

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DEATH RATE IS HIGHER.

Mortality Statistics of the Census Bureau, Covering 26 States, Out in Washington.

PNEUMONIA IS A CHIEF CAUSE.

Tuberculosis Fatalities Do Not Increase with Population—Figures Given for 1907.

The bureau of the census has published its eighth annual report on mortality statistics, which presents the figures for the calendar year 1907, together with comparative data for the years 1903 to 1906 inclusive.

The statistics given in the report do not cover the entire country, but only that portion of the United States known as the "registration area." This area includes the States in which the laws requiring the registration of deaths have been accepted as giving practically complete mortality returns, and those cities in non-registration States in which satisfactory returns are required by the local authorities. The registration area in 1907 included fifteen States, the District of Columbia and seventy-six other cities.

The aggregate population of the registration area for the calendar year 1907 is estimated at 41,758,037, or 48.8 per cent of total estimated population of continental United States for that year.

The statistics for 1908 will cover two new registration States, Washington and Wisconsin, and as a result of this addition the registration area will, according to the estimates, include for the first time a majority (51.6 per cent) of the total population.

Comparison of Death Rates.
The total number of deaths reported for the registration area in 1907 was 687,034, corresponding to a death rate of 16.0 per 1,000 of estimated population. In 1904 the rate was 16.1.

The death rates per 1,000 of population for the several registration states were as follows for 1906 and 1907:

	1906.	1907.
California	17.4	16.6
Colorado	17.5	17.6
Connecticut	16.7	27.1
Maine	12.5	12.5
Massachusetts	10.2	10.6
Michigan	16.0	17.5
New Hampshire	14.3	13.9
New Jersey	17.3	17.1
New York	18.2	16.6
Pennsylvania	19.3	19.5
Rhode Island	17.5	18.0
South Dakota	8.8	9.8
Vermont	16.3	16.0

In the case of every registration State the death rates were larger in cities than in the rural districts.

Causes of Death.

The following causes were responsible for at least 20 deaths per 100,000 of population during the year 1907:

Cause of death	1906.	1907.
Pneumonia (including bronchitis, pleurisy and lung disease)	49.0	101.5
Heart disease	39.4	33.9
Violence	130.7	141.7
Diarrhoea and enteritis	120.9	125.8
Nephritis and Bright's disease	122.0	116.7
Apoplexy	9.8	103.5
Cancer	71.8	75.4
Congenital deformity	34.2	33.8
Bronchitis	30.3	30.9
Typhoid fever	32.1	30.3
Meningitis	25.6	26.6
Diphtheria and croup	25.3	24.3
Influenza	10.5	24.1

The total number of deaths reported from all forms of tuberculosis for the year 1907 was 70,050, an increase of 1,138 over the number reported for 1906. When the allowance is made for the increase in population, however, the death rate declined slightly, falling from 184.2 per 100,000 in 1906 to 183.6 in 1907.

A chemical element, believed to be previously unknown, has been found by Mr. Ogawa, a Japanese chemist, in thoriumite, rutile and molibdenite. The name nippontium, with the symbol Np, has been proposed for it. It is a metal apparently allied to aluminum. It has an equivalent weight of about 50, and Mr. Ogawa thinks that in the periodic system probably lies between molibdenum and ruthenium.

On July 26 a storm, passing across the valleys near the mountain called the Luberon, in France, developed hail along a line conveying electric energy by a triphase current of 45,000 volts. Monsieur Viole, in a note addressed to the French Academy of Sciences, states reasons for believing that the electric line served as a conductor for the storm. The hail was developed only near the line; elsewhere nothing but rain fell.

That wonderful star, Nova Persei, which suddenly blazed out in the heavens in February, 1901, attracting all eyes by its brilliancy, and then, in a few months, faded to invisibility, except with telescopes, has recently had a critical date in its history fixed by Prof. E. E. Barnard. When it faded it changed first into a nebula—at least, its light was the light of a nebula. Afterward, as shown by its spectrum, it changed back into a star of a peculiar class, called the Wolf-Riley star, which seem to be a sort of cross between a true star and a nebula.

Worth wrote a bi-book on his profession. M. Félix often "created" at a sacrifice, for the pure love of art.

Paris has always been the principal creative center of dramatic art; the success of a new piece is often dependent on the elegant costumes of the star actresses. Wherever the latter have toured they have left in their trail the latest conceptions of fashion, exciting the envy and desire of their foreign sisters. Again, French novelists never tire of praising the beauty, elegance and perfect taste in dress of the women of Paris. Imperceptibly cosmopolitan women have imbibed the notion that outside of Paris there is no salvation for the smart woman who yearns to incarnate the latest ideal of the mode.

HUMOROUS NEWS NOTES.
Harriman is the colossus of Rides.

"Finished your honeymoon yet?"
"I don't know. I have never been able to determine the exact meaning of the word honeymoon."

"Well, then, has your wife commenced to do the cooking yet?"—House (Texas) Post.

VALUES RISE Rapidly.
Real estate values in New York city, according to the assessment figures, are increasing \$1,000,000 each day.

FAIRMOUNT AND GARDEN.

Wood charcoal should always be kept in the hog pen.

No animal on the farm succumbs so quickly to disease as sheep, but they are not difficult to keep healthy.

Be careful about the harness. If it is comfortable you will get work out of the team to the best advantage.

Oil meal or ground flax seed makes a splendid ration to overcome a tendency to constipation in the horses.

Nervous and bad tempered horses have been tamed by feeding sugar. Many instances of this are on record.

In breeding, defects are peculiarly persistent and are more easily stamped on the next generation than are good qualities.

Oats and bran, half and half by measure, is the best grain ration for the stallion in season, according to an experienced horseman.

Pigs will eat ordinary slop with relish. It is good for them because it spends certain elements which are not found in the ordinary rations.

A ration made of corn, shorts and tankage makes an ideal ration. The proportion should be five parts of corn, five parts shorts, and one part tankage.

A hen can stand considerable cold, but will quickly succumb to drafts. To keep her comfortable she must be made to exercise and this is best done by keeping the floor of the scratching shed or the regular pen heavily littered and grain thrown among it.

Modern Uses of Corn.
People often wonder, particularly those who have traveled for hundreds of miles through the corn belt, what becomes of corn which is grown every year.

In the year 1908, when the total crop was 2,663,000,000 bushels, 241,000,000 bushels were consumed in flour and grist-mill products, 8,000,000 bushels in the manufacture of starch, 9,000,000 for malt liquors, 17,000,000 bushels in the production of distilled liquors, 40,000,000 for glucose, 100,000,000 for export and 13,000,000 for seed, making a total of 618,000,000 bushels or 10.4 per cent of the entire crop.

The remaining 50.7 per cent, or 2,148,000,000 bushels seems to have been almost entirely for feeding purposes. It is an interesting fact that about 80 per cent of the corn crop, roughly the above amount, was shipped out of the counties in which it was grown.—Corn Reporter.

Facts About Poultry.

Keep your hens warm, well watered and fed.

Eggs are the drawing cards at this time of the year.

Keep your laying hens from rough or raw weather.

Are you aware that the lazy hen is never a laying hen?

Eggs are profitable if hens are housed and fed intelligently.

The hopper method of feeding is a success with some varieties.

Laying hens that are confined during the cold days must have meat.

Never, under any circumstances, keep the feed before the fowl constantly.

The American and Asiatic breeds will do better if fed at regular intervals.

You will quickly notice a falling off in eggs when hens are allowed to run out in the cold snow.

Line your house with tarred paper. Cracks are roup producers. A sick hen is worse than none at all.

Fit up your breeding pens early. Remember that early hatches develop and make the most valuable birds.

Feeding is a puzzling problem to the majority of amateurs. Feed a variety, only just what they will eat, and you have solved the problem.

See that your roosters are low.

While corn is high see that every fowl is paying a profit. If she is not profitable, dispose of her at once.

Stretching Fence.

The first thing to do in building a strong woven wire fence is to set all the posts deep, tamp the earth firmly around and strongly brace the end supporting posts. The best stay for an end post is the anchor guy. This is made by digging a hole four or five feet away from the post in a straight line with the fence, two or three feet deep, and placing in this hole a rock, old iron wheel or piece of durable wood. To the stone, iron or wood anchor, and to the top of the post or near the top is fastened a double No. 9 wire. The anchor is then solidly covered with earth and the wire twisted with a lever until it is tight and slightly pulling on the post. The far end of the anchor is buried in the greater pulling power it will have. Also a No. 6 wire will be stronger and last longer than No. 9 wire. If the anchor guy wire will be in the way when fastened to the end post, it can be fastened to next to the end post and the end post braced from the side.

In climates in which the ground freezes to the depth of several inches fences can be built to advantage in midwinter. Set the posts and anchors and allow them to become solidly frozen and the posts in rigid position; stretch the wire fencing and staple every wire to every post. Some fence builders staple only two or three of the horizontal wires to each post, but such is poor economy of time and material. The cost of a few pounds of extra staples and an hour or two of work in a forty rod fence will save

Home Circle Department

A column dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

Crude thoughts as they fall from the Editorial Pen—Pleasant Evening Reveries.

Praise the work of your children, no matter how trivial the act. It will give them an honest desire to do better the next time.

Brother, when you come in from work in the evening, we all know you are tired, but put on your best look and assume a happy mood; do not frown if the floor is not swept, nor supper ready. Encourage the little folks just a little while and get them to looking forward to your coming with pleasure. It will help to happy home wonderfully.

A girl who is gentle, brave and spirited; who is unselfish, high-minded and intelligent; who has sweetnes and depth of character; who does not think of herself, but works for the happiness of others; who is merry and dainty and wholesome, as a girl should be, will never lack either lovers or friends. She is the light of the home, a good friend to her sisters and brother, and the sunshine of the old folks. God bless her.

The first question a man asks when he sees a girl flirting is whether she is respectable or not; it raises a doubt at once. This being the case no modest girl can afford to indulge in the pastime. When the down is brushed from a peach its beauty is so marred that it can never be restored, and when a young girl throws lightly aside that sweet and modest reserve so becoming to maiden, and which so elevates her and enables her to command the respect of all, she loses the great charm and becomes rather cheap and common, to use no rash terms. Flirting may seem to the giddy and thoughtless girl wonderfully amusing and she may get the idea that she is fascinating, but it is a most degrading thing and she should be frowned upon by every young lady who has an ambition to become a worthy and charming young woman.

People who make mistakes are those who quarrel with one another before their children; or who allow the latter to grow up in idleness; those who talk about their troubles before strangers; the father who tells his children to go the way he does not go himself, and the young woman who does not make a confident of her mother.

Rules Adopted By A Wise Girl.

As she was passing the other afternoon, in getting something out of her pocket, a young woman dropped a slip of paper on the ground. One saw it and picked it up, intending perhaps to return it, but a glance at the clean cut angular hand writing induced him to read it through, for publication, and here it is:

1. I don't let a man smoke when he walks or drives with me. If he knows no better than to do it, I promptly tell him what I think about it.

2. I don't give my photograph to men. I used to occasionally, but I am wise now. I should hate to and bye to know that my face might be hanging up in Tom, Dick or Harry's room.

3. I don't let a man take my arm when he walks with me. If he does I tell him I prefer him to give me his arm.

4. I don't go out with a man just because he asks me to. I like it better if he asks another to go, too—his sister for instance.

5. I don't let any man "see me home" from church. If he hasn't got gumption enough to take me there and sit through the service with me, he can stay away altogether.

6. I don't let any man give me a present, unless it is something of a trifling cost—like fruit or flowers.

7. I don't encourage a man who is not perfectly polite and agreeable to my mother. Whoever calls on me gets a good deal of her.

8. I don't allow a caller to stay later than ten o'clock. If he does not go at that time I tell him politely that this is my custom.

Likes and Dislikes,

Dear Editor: Please give one who admires your Home Circle department a little space to a subject not yet touched upon:

Give me a good, social life, and not a society life; a genial, natural person, and not simply an affable one; one sensible, popular maiden, and not a bodie; for no man cares for such a wife whose heart has been trampled on like a navyard.

Give me the woman who works with a vim and never tries to shirk her duty, but whose cry is: "Can I do enough?" and not: "Oh, my! I have too much to do!" People who dwell so much on self are generally miserable.

Give me the woman who is willing to adapt herself to circumstances, and

who after her countless efforts has such an abiding faith, her motto is, "Though he may say me, yet will I trust Him." The woman who will not be miserable over the past, but will cling to the future with hope, for hope is the blossom of happiness; the woman not afraid to superintend her domestic affairs, and then grace her parlor with as much dignity and confidence as if she were the wife of the President of the United States; the woman who would cling to her husband through thick and thin, remembering she took him for better or worse.

In short, oh, for the useful, helpful woman strictly to duty wed who will cling to the cross, shake off all burdens and remember life is very much as we make it, and dispense in her pathway the balm of bitterness.

Show me a Ruth, and not a Delilah, an Esther and not a Jezebel, a Dorcas and not a Queen of Sheba, a Rebecca to fill the troughs for the camels a Hannah to make a coat, the Hebrew maid to prescribe for Naaman, the female of Sareptah to prepare a meal for hungry Elijah and a Lois to teach Timothy the Holy Scriptures, a Queen Victoria in preference to Cleopatra, a Niobe to a Latona, a "Mother of Gracchi" to the Roman lady with her casket of brilliant jewels, a mother like George Washington's, whose small likeness adorned his neck for forty years; a wife like Martin Luther's who was greater to him than the wealth of Croesus, and a helpmate like Thomas Hood's, who acknowledged to her, "I never was anything until I knew you."—Reader.

Near Death in Big Pond.

It was a thrilling experience to Mrs. Ida Soper to face death. "For years a severe lung trouble gave me intense suffering," she writes, "and several times nearly caused my death. All remedies failed and doctors said I was incurable. Then Dr. King's New Discovery brought quick relief and a cure so permanent that I have not been troubled in twelve years." Mrs. Soper lives in Big Pond, Pa. It works wonders in Coughs and Colds, Nose Lunges, Hemorrhages, LeGrippe, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough and all Bronchial affections. \$50 and \$100 Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by A. M. Lewis Co.

Railroad Farmers' Institutes.

The success attained during the last three years has led the Agricultural College to arrange for holding a series of Railroad Farmers' Institutes the present season. With the co-operation of the Pere Marquette one week will be spent upon its lines in the eastern part of the State, and another upon the Detroit and Mackinaw, and the Mackinaw and Jackson Division of the Michigan Central. The train will consist of two or three baggage cars and as many coaches, the latter being used for short lectures, while the baggage car will be filled with exhibits and apparatus of various kinds which will be explained when the lectures are over.

Stops of one hour each will be made at the different places mentioned and short talks will be given upon such topics as Seed Selection, Corn Growing, Potato Culture, Dairying, Milk Testing, Sugar Beets, Fertilizers Poultry Raising, Fruit Growing, Good Roads, etc. The selection of topics at each place will be governed by its special needs.

When the train passed over the same route in 1907 everyone who attended expressed himself as well pleased and amply repaid, and as the exhibits will be materially increased and the stops slightly longer at each place, even better results can be expected.

The train will be run on a regular schedule and meetings will commence promptly. In order to secure seats in the coaches one should be present at the time announced for the arrival of the train.

Special attention will be given to the testing of samples of milk and the examination of insects and plant diseases which may be brought in.

Everyone interested will be welcome and the ladies are especially invited to attend.

The time fixed for Grayling is April 8th, from 4:15 to 5:15 P. M. Remember the date and every farmer comes.

Resolution of Condolence.

Again the angel of death has visited the home of our esteemed sister Emma Amos and taken from her the beloved mother and father. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a committee appointed, adopt the following resolutions, we in behalf of the members of the Marvin Relief Corps No. 162, tender to our sister the love and sympathy in the lonely hours of bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That we with her, show our loving spirit and tender thoughts, one for another in our loved order. The home is vacant; they will be missed, but we feel assured that our Heavenly Father has called them to the full enjoyment of that sweet rest promised those that love Him, and be it further

Resolved, That our little words of kindness can not console her, but we commend her to the Love of Him who will never forsake nor leave her, and may she look to Him for strength and comfort, and say it is Thy will, not mine, be done, and be it

Further Resolved, A copy of these resolutions be spread on the record of this Corps and also given to our local paper for publication.

REBECCA WRIGHT
AMANDA TYLER
ELIZA BROTT
Committee

who after her countless efforts has such an abiding faith, her motto is, "Though he may say me, yet will I trust Him." The woman who will not be miserable over the past, but will cling to the future with hope, for hope is the blossom of happiness; the woman not afraid to superintend her domestic affairs, and then grace her parlor with as much dignity and confidence as if she were the wife of the President of the United States; the woman who would cling to her husband through thick and thin, remembering she took him for better or worse.

In short, oh, for the useful, helpful woman strictly to duty wed who will cling to the cross, shake off all burdens and remember life is very much as we make it, and dispense in her pathway the balm of bitterness.

Show me a Ruth, and not a Delilah, an Esther and not a Queen of Sheba, a Rebecca to fill the troughs for the camels a Hannah to make a coat, the Hebrew maid to prescribe for Naaman, the female of Sareptah to prepare a meal for hungry Elijah and a Lois to teach Timothy the Holy Scriptures, a Queen Victoria in preference to Cleopatra, a Niobe to a Latona, a "Mother of Gracchi" to the Roman lady with her casket of brilliant jewels, a mother like George Washington's, whose small likeness adorned his neck for forty years; a wife like Martin Luther's who was greater to him than the wealth of Croesus, and a helpmate like Thomas Hood's, who acknowledged to her, "I never was anything until I knew you."—Reader.

Must personally conduct the office if appointed.

Must be physically and mentally qualified for the position.

Must not be addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating beverages to excess.

Must never have been dismissed from service of the government for delinquency or misconduct.

Must never have been discharged from military or naval service for desertion.

Must never have been guilty of crime or infamous or notoriously disgraceful conduct.

No person shall be eligible for examination who has intentionally made false statement as to any material fact or has practised deceit or fraud in any manner in connection with his application or examination, or who has within approximately one year passed the examination prescribed by the commission for fourth class postmen.

Examinations will be held only when eligibles are needed to fill existing or contemplated vacancies.

No application shall be received until the examination is announced, at which time full information shall be furnished relative to the method of producing blanks and filing applications.

An applicant must be vouched for by three persons who are citizens of the United States, at least 21 years of age, owners of real estate and patrons of the postoffice named in the application, and where application is made for appointment at a proposed post-office the persons signing the vouchers must indicate that they live within the territory to be supplied and that they intend to patronize the office. The signers of the vouchers must show their occupations and the estimated value of real estate owned by them.

When a vacancy occurs at a post-office the duties of the former postmaster shall be responsible for the proper performance of the duties of the office until the vacancy is filled in accordance with these regulations.

Political or religious affiliations of

applicants will not be given any con-

sideration whatever, nor shall political endorsements be received or enter-

tained. The merit and qualifications of the applicant and the good of the service shall alone be considered.

The application of any person who attempts to exercise political influence may be causeless. Letters of indorsement, petitions other than as provided in Section 3, will not be considered, and they can not in any way affect the chance of an applicant.

A fourth class postmaster shall not be eligible for transfer to any other position or postoffice in a classified service.

Section 1754 of the revised statutes

provides that persons honorably dis-

charged from the military or naval

service of the United States by reason

of disability resulting from wounds or

ickness incurred while in line of duty

shall be preferred in line of appoint-

ment to the service—that is provided

they are found to possess the business

capacity necessary for the proper dis-

charge of the duties of such offices.

The government has been taking a

census of the horses of the country,

and reports that there were over 20,-

000,000 horses and nearly 4,000,000

mules in the United States. This is

a greater number of horses by several

hundred thousand than were reported

previously. The "horseless age" is

evidently not yet in sight.

According to the semi-annual re-

port of Adjt.-Gen. Wyo., of the G. A. R., there are now 343 Grand Army posts throughout the state, with a total membership of 10,220 members.

Since June, 1908, the adjutant-general

has received notice of 186 deaths, the

total number for the year past being

437.

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November 9th last, President Roosevelt issued an order placing all postmasters of the fourth class in certain states, including Michigan, under the classified civil service, and in another order issued the same day instructed that appointments to such positions should be made under the existing plan until the civil service commission be prepared to furnish eligible candidates for appointment.

The department has since been informed that beginning February 15 the commission would be prepared to furnish eligibles whenever notified of vacancies.

Under the old plan fourth class postmasters were named by the congressmen in the districts in which the offices were located. The first assistant postmaster general has notified Congresswoman Loud that it is unnecessary for him to take any further steps toward producing candidates to fill the vacancies which have heretofore been brought to his notice, as all such vacancies will be filled by civil service appointments.

Under the regulations governing the

civil service appointments for fourth class postoffices every person eligible for examination for appointment must be a citizen of the United States.

Must be at least 21 years old, except that a woman of 18 years but under 21 shall be eligible in a state where women are declared by statute of full age for all purposes at 18.

Must personally conduct the office if appointed.

Must be physically and mentally qualified for the position.

Must not be addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating beverages to excess.

Must never have been dismissed from service of the government for delinquency or misconduct.

Must never have been discharged from military or naval service for desertion.

Must never have been guilty of crime or infamous or notoriously disgraceful conduct.

No person shall be eligible for examination who has intentionally made false statement as to any material fact or has practised deceit or fraud in any manner in connection with his application or examination, or who has within approximately one year passed the examination prescribed by the commission for fourth class postmen.

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Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, MAR. 18

Local and Neighbored News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are \$1.50 per year IN ADVANCE. If you turn up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

For Clean coal go to Bates.

Get your Aprons at the Fair.

Fancy articles at the Presbyterian Fair.

For Sale—A new milk cow. Ad-dress Ph. Mosher.

Just received a car of the Famous Hocking Valley Coal. H. BATES.

A 25 cent supper will be served on the night of the 7th at the fair.

Try one of those \$2.50 Betsies and Wilson fountain pens C. J. Hathaway offers you on free trial.

S. H. Co., will fill your coal bin, if you leave your order at their store. It will pay you to order now.

Mrs. M. Beebe will do family laundry work and plain sewing at the residence of Mrs. Charles Cline.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price call at the AVALANCHE office.

The R. T. Club met at the home of Emma Knight Tuesday evening. A jolly good time is reported by all.

The Fred Sleigh House, on Ogemaw Street is for sale. Enquire of W. Havens.

Bates can show you more grades of soft coal than all other dealers combined. Come and see.

Leave your orders for coal at S. H. Co.'s, store. Prices as low as anybody's.

Anyone wishing to donate articles for our kindly leave same at the homes of Mrs. Fleming or Mrs. Roblin.

N. Michelson shipped from his Lake View Farm 46 head of cattle, 125 sheep and 1000 bushels of wheat from Michelson.

Anyone wishing suppers sent out from the fair April 7th and 8th kindly send dishes for same as we cannot send out from Opera House.

The Ladies' Union of the Presbyterian church will hold their annual fair in the basement of Grayling Opera House, April 7th and 8th.

House to rent in northern part of village, convenient for anyone working in T Town. Enquire of Miss Velma Farrar, Lock Box 305, City.

Theodore Christoferson offers his new house for sale. First house south of the Butter Factory. A bargain for someone. Enquire at this office.

If you say nothing about people that you would not say to them, you would do much toward overcoming your disease of talkitis.

For Sale—Three year old colt weighing 850, good driver, also harness and cart or sleighs. Enquire of Velma Farrar, Lock Box 305, City.

Now is the time to have your Edison Phonograph equipped with an attachment to play the new four minute Amberol records. Ask Hathaway about them.

The Ladies Union will meet with Mrs. Fred McDonald Friday afternoon March 19th, at 2 o'clock. Come prepared to sew. All ladies of the congregation invited.

Aprons, gingham petticoats, sick jackets, tea jackets, children's skirts, night shirts, night gowns and numerous other useful articles to be found at the fair.

March left us last Friday, but got back Tuesday in great shape. A searching north west wind, with snow and a sharp freezing temperature. Better now than in May.

The genuine St. Charles Coal is the brightest and best for sale only by H. Bates. "This is not the just as good" or the genuine as any, but is the genuine article. Call and see the difference.

For Sale—A two-year old colt (grade Percheron), 2 good cows and a small flock of Buff Plymouth Rock cockerels address, Hugo Schreiber, Perry Cheney, Mich.

For anything in the line of Pure Drugs, Stationary, Choice Cigars and Candy, Call at Lewis & Co's Drug Store, or call us by Phone. Our number is 18. Prompt delivery guaranteed.

The Ladies of the Scandinavian Lutheran Society will serve a supper at the Danebod Hall, Thursday March 18th, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. Bill 25 cents, Children 15 cents. All are cordially invited.

For Sale—N½ Sec. 33, N. E. ¼ of S. W. ½ Sec. 33, N½ of S. W. ½ Sec. 33, and the S. E. ¼ Sec. 33, 600 acres in a bunch, timber land. What am I offering? E. E. GODFREY, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Tel. 18-Apr-21. At the J. O. P. F. Thurgood, 187, during March 19th, the M. W. A. will hold an installation of officers, after which the Lady Neighbors will serve supper to the Woodmen and their wives.

COMMITTEE.

Dry and green wood for sale. Delivered in any quantity. S. S. Phelps Jr.

The fair will not be open to the public until 1 o'clock on the day of the 7th. Nothing will be sold before that time.

H. A. Bauman is home from his Menominee lumber camp, to enjoy the storm here with family and friends.

Ex-Probate Judge, W. C. Johnson was up from Cheney, Monday, looking as though he was coming through the winter in good shape.

Crows have made their appearance here and our merchants are getting out their show cards for flower and garden seeds. They must think spring is approaching.

A family from Morenci, named Krause, in this state, arrived here last week with household effects, team and farming implements. They will buy a farm somewhere in this vicinity.

W. Woodfield, Finance Keeper of the local lodge K. O. T. M. M., has received a check for a thousand dollars to be distributed to the beneficiaries in the family of the late Fred Hosell. It shows prompt work.

An editor relates the following: "When first he came to see her, he showed a timid heart; and even when the light was low they sat far apart, but as their love grew warmer, they learned its joys and bliss and sat up close to each other."

Perry Ostrander of the south part of this township, who has been inclined, to be on the invalid list for much of the time, the past two years, seems to have captured a new lease of life, which we trust will be lasting. He looks five years younger than he did a year ago.

The Turner Art Exhibit, at the school house last week, drew a fair crowd, who enjoyed the pictures shown, as well as the program of music and recitations by the school. We are not informed of the number of pictures purchased for the embellishment of the school rooms.

A letter from Rev. C. W. West, now of Union City, Mich., subscribing for the AVALANCHE, brings greeting to his old friends in this county, for which there is a warm spot in his heart. He was one of the early pioneers and wants to keep tab on the growth and improvements here since he left.

Mr. Lewis Jenson met with a serious accident on Monday afternoon at Salling while attending to his horse. In some manner he was knocked down by the horse and was overcome by the cold remaining in the stable sometime before help discovered him. His injuries were not serious but the exposure was severe on him. He is speedily recovering, we are pleased to say, from the effects of his experience.—Ostego Times.

A correspondent from Beaver Creek states that the fine weather and excellent sleighing has allowed the following gentlemen to complete their lumbering for the winter: Francis Taylor, Pine; Wm. Short, Cedar and Pine; James Decker, Jack Pine; Arthur Kite, Jack Pine and Tamarae; Wm. Millikin, Jack Pine and Nichols Bros. drew all their pine to their own mill. The above has made a good winter work for these men and their helpers.

The Turpentine plant started up Monday morning for business. It is reported that the co-partnership has been changed to a corporation, capitalized at \$150,000, and that the plant will at once be enlarged from three to twelve retorts, giving four times its present capacity, and that the chemical plant, to care for the by-products of this and other turpentine plants owned by the corporation will be built here. Tally another for Grayling.

The same evening a small gathering greeted the All City Team and the Grayling Clerks at the Temple Theatre, when they clashed for the honor of being Champions. The game was the hardest, fastest and best game played here this season. The fine playing and excellent basket throwing of the All City won the game easily. Both Teams did well and deserve the honor heaped upon them.

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COMMITTEE.

Geo. McCullough and Oliver Lovel went to Detroit Monday.

Peter Brown and Mr. Goodard left for Detroit Tuesday morning.

Otto Brown of Bay City made a short visit to Grayling Tuesday.

Mrs. Joe Malafant was spending a few days with her parents and friends here last week. Always welcome.

Geo. Sorenson was called to Saginaw Wednesday to take charge of the remains of G. Lundquist who died there.

Sheriff Benton of Roscommon, was in town Tuesday, looking for men he wanted. Of course they were not here, but he obtained a clue by which he will probably find them.

The railroad telephone will connect this week with the Grayling City phone so that the people can tell if the trains are on time. The phone will be at P. C. Hill's office.

Rev. Mr. Fleming will give a brief illustrated talk at the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning to the boys and girls of the congregation just before the regular sermon.

The City Telephone bells are ringing merrily all over town. Nearly a hundred are already in and more coming. Our citizens are wondering how we have succeeded without them before.

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John Powell and family has moved to Farwell, in Clare County, where he has accepted a position with a grocery house. He was not physically strong enough to wrestle with saw logs or lumber, and meet the vicissitudes of temperature here. We wish him the fullest success.

H. J. Leahy of Toledo, general manager of the new turpentine factory corporation has been in town this week and has now gone to Bay City for additional machinery for the enlargement of the plant. He with Mr. Halter built the first experimental plant in this section of the world and have proven its success.

The AVALANCHE Phone is No. 55. If you are going away for a visit, or have returned from a visit, or have received company from out of town, ring us up and tell it, or anything else that will be of general interest, or of personal interest to your friends in any part of the world, which is reached by the AVALANCHE.

Basket Ball.

The Grayling High School went to East Jordan last Friday to play the High School of that city, but went down to defeat, but the boys did well to keep so close on a strange floor.

Score: East Jordan—21.

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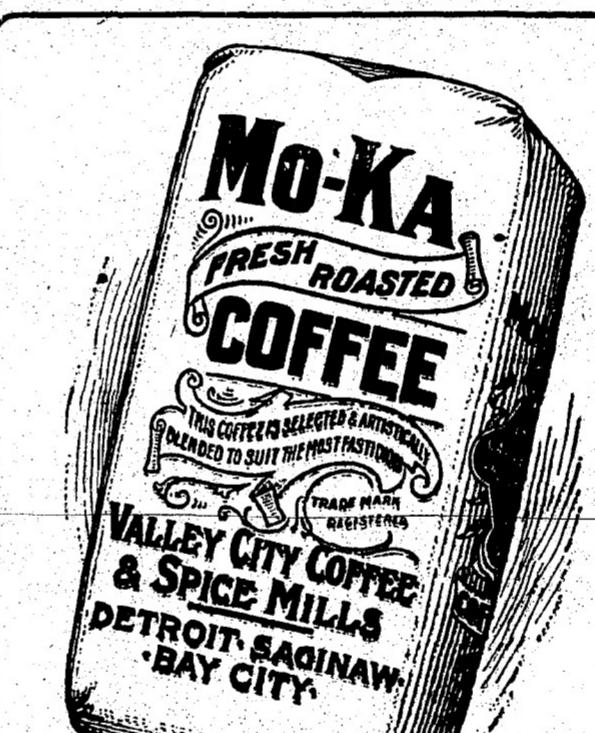
Wall Paper

to select from, it is beyond doubt the best stock of medium price paper we ever had. Also wish to call attention to our sample line of High Grade Paper, many artistic novelties are shown in these books, the best patterns of unusual merits only are considered in making up same. Ask to see our book of suggestions, showing 1909 designs, they will interest you. Let us also say that to make room we are now closing out some of our 48c, 38c, 50c and 60c papers at 25c, odds and ends from 5c to 12 not considering cost.

CALL EARLY

if you want to take advantage of this snap.

Sorenson's Furniture Store



High Grade Coffee at a Popular Price 20c the lb. Sold Everywhere.

The Grayling High School Association

Considerable comment has been made of late, or at least since this association has been organized. It seems to me as though a word of explanation is needed to make certain things clear. The first question that naturally arises is whether or not school athletics are conducive to good school work. This might be answered by saying that there is hardly a town in Michigan with a High School worthy of the name that does not boast of its team, whether it be base ball, foot ball, basket ball or track. We find such educators as Kelly, Patterson, French, Martindale, Hammond and many others outspoken in favor of athletics. If, then, these statements be true, does it not seem as the better and more satisfactory results will be obtained if athletics be controlled by an organization made up of the teacher and student body?

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

SUMMARY OF THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.

Sunday.

Paris is threatened with a general strike of postoffice bureau operators.

An aggrieved Oklahoma pastor by prayer is said to have caused six months' drought.

A new grand jury has been summoned in Los Angeles to take a hand in the tangled municipal situation.

Mrs. Earl Gore of Winnetka, Ill., was burned to death in vainly seeking to save the life of her baby, whose dress had become ignited at a stove.

Nearly one-third of the world's supply of coffee is in New York and more is being rushed there from all over the world in an effort to forestall the anticipated tariff and save many millions.

Monday.

T. P. Shantz announced plans for a \$60,000,000 extension of the rapid transit system in New York.

Franklin MacVeagh of Chicago took the oath of office as Secretary of Treasury and plunged into work.

The tariff bill, a tentative draft of which is now in the hands of the printers, is understood to contain a revival of the war revenue tax of 1898.

Two-cent fare in the West was knocked out by decision of United States Court in Missouri case and is doomed in whole nation if the highest tribunal upholds the ruling.

Tuesday.

Ruth Bryan Levitt, daughter of William J. Bryan, was granted a divorce.

Thirty persons were killed and sixty injured by a tornado which destroyed Brinkley, Ark.

The Waters-Pierce Oil Company was allowed to remain in Missouri, but Standard Oil was ousted.

The income tax bill was passed by the French chamber of deputies and an elaborate plan of raising revenue was arranged in the measure.

Wednesday.

Ethel Barrymore announced her engagement to Russell G. Colb.

Coastwise steamers collided near Cape Cod; one sank, the other being beached to prevent sinking.

Judge Michael M. Donnelly of Toledo was indicted in connection with the inquiry into insurance concern's affairs.

Standard Oil won as a Chicago court in a sweeping decision put a curb on the "trust busting" campaign of the government.

The new tariff bill was explained by members of the House committee on ways and means to Speaker Cannon, who will speed its passage.

Thursday.

United States officials consider that the Elkins law is voided by oil decision.

The Iowa Senate killed the women suffrage bills and held up a prohibition amendment.

Anthracite coal operators met a committee of miners and refused all of their demands, but offered to renew the present agreement.

Rev. Casper P. Elbert of Baltimore became involved to the extent of \$130,000 by visionary schemes, and Cardinal Gibbons assumed all the debts.

A prominent Washington correspondent says a combination has been formed in the Senate to put through a high protection measure and that President Taft will be forced to veto it or submit to the passage of a tariff bill which does not carry out party promises.

Friday.

Washington reported Charles Page Bryan resigned as United States minister to Portugal because he was refused protection.

Miss Emma Eames was named in a separate maintenance suit filed in New York against Emilio de Gogorza, who is touring with her in concert.

A gigantic merger of all the Chicago traction companies, elevated and surface, was declared a possibility if the pending merger of "L" roads is carried through.

The conference between representatives of miners and the anthracite operators at Philadelphia adjourned without result and the workers will hold a meeting to consider plans for future action.

A naval engagement between vessels of Nicaragua and Salvador started war between the republics; anti-American demonstration was rumored in Nicaragua. Mexico and United States were reported planning to annex the republics.

Saturday.

Great Britain acquired new territory, which proves to be an African paradise.

The British cabinet is facing a great crisis because of disputes over army and navy increases.

The Texas Legislature ousted Senator Thomas, resenting his charges against him.

Rev. E. B. Crawford of Chicago was acquitted of the charge of lying, but was declared unkind in the verdict reached by the clergymen who tried him.

The Republican House caucus nominated Speaker Cannon, but thirty-one members stayed away and nine of them were needed to secure election.

A war of extermination on the Black Hand is to be waged in the United States as the result of the assassination of Detective Patsosino of New York.

Theodore Roosevelt was formally dedicated to the magazine world at a luncheon in the home of Robert J. Collier in New York, where many men in the field of periodicals were guests.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Oliver Whyte's wire factory and adjacent property at Medford, Mass., burned, \$10,000.

The steamer Pathfinder struck a rock in Hell Gate and almost sank before she could get into a dry dock, according to a New York newspaper. No passengers were injured.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel Marsh, an author and pastor emeritus of the First Congregational Church of Worcester, Mass., is dead at the age of 93.

Ashton Collart, 21 years old, sentenced to the workhouse in Cleveland, Ohio, on the charge of assault and battery, says that an operation on his teeth has cured him of a continual desire to attack some one.

Forty-nine prisoners and twenty-four girls were taken when a freight train was broken up by the police in New Rochelle, N. Y. Among the prisoners it is said, was a humane society agent. Forty-six men were fined \$10 each.

OIL TRUST WINS CASE; \$29,000,000 FINE VOID

Judge Anderson Decides That Evidence Against Standard Company Is Insufficient.

ORDERS "NOT GUILTY" VERDICT.

Decides Nearly All Technical Points Against Prosecution—Government Gives Up Fight.

The famous \$29,000,000 rebate case against the Standard Oil Company was ended Wednesday. Government attorneys abandoned the prosecution, declaring that under the court's rulings they could not continue the case against the corporation. By the direction of Judge Anderson the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

Judge Anderson ruled that the government had not produced sufficient evidence against the oil company to establish the points upon which they were basing the prosecution. In his instruction to the jury the judge dwelt on the theory that the government had established no case against the oil company.

This end of the famous case leaves Judge K. M. Landis, who imposed the unusual fine on the corporation, alone in his judicial attitude. His rulings are discredited and his opinion in the first trial was not taken into consideration.

Judge Anderson, who has thus set aside the rulings of Judge Landis, is a boon companion of the latter jurist. Both men are "Hoosiers" coming from the same part of Indiana. They were boys together and throughout their lives their careers have run parallel. As boys they frequented the same "swimmin' hole," and when they grew up both became lawyers and Republicans in politics and both were made federal judges by ex-President Roosevelt. Their philosophies have been much the same, and both have been noted for their inclusive grasp of the cases on trial before them.

Judge Landis brought John D. Rockefeler to the bar of his court and the witness chair.

Judge Anderson directed the dismissal of the case because there is "no proof." He in instructing the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, said he dismissed the counts in the indictment covering the shipments from Chappelle because there was a fatal variance between the indictment and the evidence.

The Elkins law, he said, provided that offenses could be committed in only two ways, one way by violating the law on shipments carried by a common carrier over its own line, and the other by violating the law on shipments carried over its own and other lines.

The indictment charged, he said, that the Chappelle shipments were carried by the Alton road over its own line, whereas the evidence showed that they had been carried over its own and other lines.

Judge Anderson, in the first ruling of the retrial, ordered that a new venture be drawn when the Standard Oil counsel raised objection to the first panel because only three Chinese were among the 150 summoned. He then ruled that the government in presenting its case should confine itself only to thirty-six offenses, thus making the highest possible fine against the oil company, should it be found guilty on every count, but \$720,000, while Judge Landis assessed the company a \$29,000,000 fine.

The new tariff bill was explained by members of the House committee on ways and means to Speaker Cannon, who will speed its passage.

Thursday.

United States officials consider that the Elkins law is voided by oil decision.

The Iowa Senate killed the women suffrage bills and held up a prohibition amendment.

Anthracite coal operators met a committee of miners and refused all of their demands, but offered to renew the present agreement.

Rev. Casper P. Elbert of Baltimore became involved to the extent of \$130,000 by visionary schemes, and Cardinal Gibbons assumed all the debts.

A prominent Washington correspondent says a combination has been formed in the Senate to put through a high protection measure and that President Taft will be forced to veto it or submit to the passage of a tariff bill which does not carry out party promises.

Friday.

Washington reported Charles Page Bryan resigned as United States minister to Portugal because he was refused protection.

Miss Emma Eames was named in a separate maintenance suit filed in New York against Emilio de Gogorza, who is touring with her in concert.

A naval engagement between vessels of Nicaragua and Salvador started war between the republics; anti-American demonstration was rumored in Nicaragua. Mexico and United States were reported planning to annex the republics.

Saturday.

Great Britain acquired new territory, which proves to be an African paradise.

The British cabinet is facing a great crisis because of disputes over army and navy increases.

The Texas Legislature ousted Senator Thomas, resenting his charges against him.

Rev. E. B. Crawford of Chicago was acquitted of the charge of lying, but was declared unkind in the verdict reached by the clergymen who tried him.

The Republican House caucus nominated Speaker Cannon, but thirty-one members stayed away and nine of them were needed to secure election.

A war of extermination on the Black Hand is to be waged in the United States as the result of the assassination of Detective Patsosino of New York.

Theodore Roosevelt was formally dedicated to the magazine world at a luncheon in the home of Robert J. Collier in New York, where many men in the field of periodicals were guests.

GOMPERS DEFEATED AGAIN.

Court of Appeals Affirms Blow at Boycott List.

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has modified and affirmed the opinion of Justice Gould of the Supreme Court of the district, enjoining the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers and other defendants from publishing in the "We don't patronize" list the name of Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis.

The opinion, which was handed down by Justice Robt. holds that the decree of Judge Gould should be modified to the extent that there should be eliminated the order against the labor organization and the other defendants prohibiting "mentioning, writing or referring" to the business of Buck's Stove and Range Company or its customers.

The court holds that the "combination" and the boycott in furtherance thereof, and the publication in the "We don't patronize" list in aid of the boycott are illegal.

DAYTON WOMAN AGAIN VICTIM.

Seventh Murder Mystery Appears in Discovery of Body in Canal.

Another mystery confronts the police of Dayton, Ohio, in the discovery of the decomposed body of an unknown white woman in the canal below the Apple street bridge. In the opinion of the officers, it must have lain in the water about a month. The woman apparently was 30 years old and well dressed. She was attired in black. She wore slippers, but over these she had a pair of new rubber shoes. The woman's under garments were in good condition. The decomposition will, it is feared, prevent the identification of the woman. The body was found lying half out on the bank, face down, while both hands were clenched and were near her throat, as if she had tried to protect herself. Six girls have been found slain in Dayton recently. Four of the murders have never been solved.

There is a story current in diplomatic circles in the city of Mexico that is believed to be true that the United States and Mexico reached a private agreement to divide Central America and annex four republics in the event of further disturbances in that part of the world. According to the story, the question has been discussed between Washington and the City of Mexico for some time and the conclusion has been reached that annexation is the only solution of the problem of ending the periodical revolutions.

It is said that the United States has consented for Mexico to annex Guatemala and Honduras and Mexico has in turn given her assent to the annexation of Nicaragua and Salvador to the United States. Mexico has had a series of diplomatic quarrels with both Guatemala and Honduras and the patience of the Mexican government has about been exhausted.

President Diaz, the story goes, is ready to throw an army both into Guatemala and Honduras on short notice, and it is said military movements recently point unmistakably to early action on the part of Mexico.

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The British authorities at Calcutta have continued to seize important native newspapers which support the Nationalist movement.

The treaty settling our differences with Colombia over Panama, has been approved by President Reyes and is before the Colombian congress.

The officers of the American supply ship, Celtic, and the gunboat, Scorpion, made an excursion to Mount Vesuvius as the guests of the municipality of Naples.

The Kansas anti-cigarette law went into effect recently on its publication and no cigarette paper can be found in Topeka. Local dealers were unprepared, for they had understood that the law would not go into effect until May. One dealer had just unpacked a \$600 order. Stocks are being repacked for shipment to the factory.

KANSAS CIGARETTE LID IS ON.

Carrie Nation's Dream of Smokeless, Disturbless State Coming True.

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Powder Mill Blows Up Two Die.

The Cornish mill of the Rand Powder Company's plant, twenty-five miles west, at Marlow, Tenn., blew up. Walter Fletcher and William Grills were killed and three others injured.

Watertown Indian Chief Found Insane.

Bloody, the Navajo Indian chief who recently ran amuck in the Grand Central station in Cincinnati, and cut three persons, was examined by Dr. David Wolf, state alienist, and pronounced insane.

SAVED BY JULIA MARLOWE.

Secretary's Dress in Flames—Actress Smothers Blaze with Blanket.

Miss Julia Marlowe saved her secretary, Miss Elizabeth McCracken, from being burned to death at the Plaza Hotel, New York. Miss McCracken was using an alcohol lamp to seal a number of letters and the flame set fire to her sleeve.

She tried to smother the fire with a fur-lined cloak, but it caught fire also. Miss Marlowe seized the blankets from her bed, threw them about Miss McCracken and stifled the fire. Miss McCracken was severely burned.

SAVING LIFE FROM THE WIRES.

Oliver Whyte's wire factory and adjacent property at Medford, Mass., burned, \$10,000.

The steamer Pathfinder struck a rock in Hell Gate and almost sank before she could get into a dry dock, according to a New York newspaper. No passengers were injured.

The Republican House caucus nominated Speaker Cannon, but thirty-one members stayed away and nine of them were needed to secure election.

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SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

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The Rev. Dr. Daniel Marsh, an author and pastor emeritus of the First Congregational Church of Worcester, Mass., is dead at the age of 93.

Ashton Collart, 21 years old, sentenced to the workhouse in Cleveland, Ohio, on the charge of assault and battery, says that an operation on his teeth has cured him of a continual desire to attack some one.

Forty-nine prisoners and twenty-four girls were taken when a freight train was broken up by the police in New Rochelle, N. Y. Among the prisoners it is said, was a humane society agent. Forty-six men were fined \$10 each.

The Rev.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S INCOME COMMISSION BILL.

Washington correspondence.

Popular interest in the tariff bill that has been framed by the House Committee on Ways and Means and will be considered by the special session of the new Congress probably will center about the proposed duty on coffee. For almost every man and woman in the United States drinks coffee, and the question of imposing a duty on it becomes a personal one when it is considered that the duty will mean an increase of 4 cents a pound in the price. To the business world other things are more important—the proposed stamp taxes on bank checks, telegrams and stock sales, and various reductions in duties proposed. It is figured by the committee, according to reports, that about \$50,000,000 additional revenue can be obtained—one-seventh of the proposed total increase through the new bill—by putting a tax of 4 cents a pound on coffee. The coffee raisers of Porto Rico are said to be responsible for the proposed increase. Trade between the United States and that island has been free since 1898. Coffee is now on the free list, and to impose a duty on it from other countries than Porto Rico evidently would help the coffee raisers of that island and stimulate production. The duty, it is argued at Washington, also would aid in the making of reciprocal trade agreements with Latin American nations which ultimately would be of great benefit to this country.

Next to the question of coffee, the average person probably is most concerned in the prospect of a reduction of living expenses through lower duties on sugar, wool, hide, tobacco, iron, steel and lumber. Such reductions, according to the champions of lower duties, will result in lower cost of food, clothing and shelter, the three great material requirements of life. Such reductions, of course, will more than counteract the proposed duty of 4 cents a pound on coffee. To the businessman the proposal to tax bank checks, telegrams and stocks, as was done to meet the expenses of the war with Spain in 1898, probably will seem the most important part of the committee's recommendations. Under the so-called "war taxes" telegrams were taxed 1 cent each, bank checks 2 cents each, and sales of stocks 2 cents per \$100 or fraction thereof in value. In the case of telegrams the telegraph companies easily can shift the added cost to the senders of messages; to shift taxes on bank checks or stock deals, however, is not so easy. Free hides, it is urged by shoe manufacturers, would reduce the cost of shoes to everybody. This proposed reduction is strongly opposed by packers and by the cattle raisers of the West. On behalf of the proposed reduction on lumber to one-half the present duties it is urged that such a change not only will aid greatly the person who builds a house or otherwise uses lumber, but is needed to save the forests of the United States along the lines proposed by President Roosevelt and other advocates of the conservation of natural resources. This change is opposed by lumbermen, some of whom contend that the duties should be increased rather than diminished. The taxation of inheritances was recommended by President Taft in his inaugural address, and it is predicted that a bill for such taxation will be presented to Congress soon. With a \$100,000,000 deficit for the current fiscal year staring them in the face, Congressmen are said to be strongly inclined to the opinion that inheritance taxes will be needed, considering the reductions thought necessary in import duties generally. Heavy inheritance taxes are imposed in other countries, notably in England, where it is possible for the estate of a very rich man to be taxed one-fourth of its value under the finance act passed two years ago.

JUDGE WHO DECIDED IN FAVOR OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY AND JUDGE WHO FINED IT \$20,240,000.



JUDGE A. T. ANDERSON JUDGE K. M. LANDIS.

HISTORY OF THE OIL LITIGATION

Begins on Aug. 27, 1906, and First Verdict in the Case Is Guilty.

The big Standard Oil prosecution had its beginning August 27, 1906. On that date ten indictments were returned by a federal grand jury, charging the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, with accepting concessions from railroads in shipments of oil from Whiting, Ind. Demurrers to two of these, involving shipments over the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad and connecting roads to Grand Junction, Tenn., were sustained and the indictments were quashed shortly after they had been returned. The eight remaining bills were demurred to, but the demurrers were overruled.

Two of the eight indictments involved shipments over the Chicago & Alton Railroad from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis, Ill., and St. Louis, one containing 1,903 counts and the other 124 counts. It was the 1,903-count indictment on which the oil company prosecution was based. With 146 counts allowed to stand, the case went to trial first before Judge Landis, March 4, 1907. The trial consumed six weeks and resulted in a verdict of guilty April 13, 1907.

Arguments for a new trial were heard in May and the motion was denied, June 21. Judge Landis called for certain information relating to the assets of the oil company and its relation to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for use in determining the amount of the fine to be imposed. John D. Rockefeller and other officers of the New Jersey corporation appeared and furnished the information sought by the court July 6, 1907. Aug. 2, 1907, Judge Landis imposed his famous \$20,240,000 fine.

On appeal the case went to the Unit-

TO REFORM ENGLISH POOR LAWS: REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION.

England's workhouses will be abolished and sweeping reforms will be wrought in her system of poor laws if Parliament follows the recommendations of the royal commission on the poor laws, which for the last three years has been making an exhaustive inquiry into the causes and condition of poverty in the country and which recently issued its report. London newspapers contain extensive reviews of the commission's recommendations, which are embodied in a volume of 1,328 pages. The Daily Mail pronounces the book "the most important sociological report which has been issued for three-quarters of a century."

The recommendations of the majority report will be enacted into law seems to be taken for granted by the British press. The weight of authority of the report is very great on the public mind, for every member of the commission is an authority on social economics. This body is distinguished among great royal commissions as the first having women members.

During the thirty-third anniversary exercises of the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, it was announced that the gift of Henry Phipps of New York for the establishment of the psychiatric clinic was considerably over \$100,000. This will be not only the first of its kind in America, but the largest in the world. Dr. Adolph Meyer, now head of the New York State Hospital for the Insane, has been selected to take charge of the new institution. At the same time, it was made known that the Elmer Lane Johnson bequest for a Memorial Hospital Children would not the university \$600,000.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Amos Wilder, United States minister to China, has been engaged to deliver the commencement oration at the Minnesota State University.

St. Thomas College, of St. Paul, has been offered \$75,000 by the general education board on condition that friends of the institution provide \$225,000 additional.

Seventy-five North Dakota men attending the University of Minnesota held a general meeting. Many students come to the university from North Dakota from any other outside state.



ON BEING A BROTHER.

By Henry F. Cope.

"He that loveth his brother abideth in the light." John 3:10. There are some people who make brave professions of intense love for all the human race with whom it is nevertheless exceedingly difficult for individual representatives of the race to live. It is always an easier matter to be filled with a lofty sentiment of universal fraternity than it is to exhibit even ordinary patience with the man who stands beside you.

That love for man which is the best evidence of one's love for the Most High may be a much simpler and a much rarer quality than we sometimes think. It is by no means certain that it is all summed up and expressed in foreign and home missionary offerings or even in reform and charity organizations or that it is the exclusive property of those who write and sing about the brotherhood of man.

It is really an easy matter to learn to love the ideal and fictitious man, the creature of the poet's imagination. He makes no assaults on your nerves, olfactory or others, and when you get tired of him you can just shut your mind to him; he will not shiver on your mental doorstep nor vex your philosophic soul with querulous intonations on bread-and-handouts.

Some of the most selfish people in this world take perfect delight in dreams of the federation of the nations of the world, when all the peoples shall love one another, all the flags be buried and the cannon be converted into flower pots. But that universal fraternity would be quite a different matter if it became practical and affected the interest of government bonds or the price of furs and feathers.

Some of the most disagreeable people in the world, candidates for heavenly individual islands and prodigious reservoirs of emotional verse and phrase on brotherhood and the love of our fellow beings. But the fellow being sentiment was not made to embrace their servants and neighbors who would be quite happy if one of such angelic habitation permanently.

Then you will find some ordinary people, rough, perhaps, on the exterior, and even sometimes seemingly untroubled by high ideals, about whom their fellow beings gather like iron filings to a magnet, to whom they cling in times of trouble like limpets to a rock. They may have heard quite nothing of poetry on brotherhood; they are simply brothers, that's all.

There are others who seem, as we say, to have a faculty for getting along with all kinds of folk; they make friends and they hold them. They are found amongst all kinds of people and in all walks of life, but they are the cement of society everywhere. They are not often brilliant and they are never burdened by theories of social improvement, but they are just brothers, making us all a family.

Now, there is nothing mysterious about this power that some have to win friends and to bind us all together. It simply means that they have learned to look for the essential things in people; they like us for our own sakes; they set their hearts on the souls of men, the real self in each of us. They get along with the bobs and with the king because they do not see his regalia.

The trouble with many of us is that when we talk about brotherhood we mean we would take all men into our family if they would acquire our tastes and habits. When we look at the other man we are thinking how unlike he is to what we are, and therefore to what he ought to be. We miss the man himself because we cannot see through his conditions and clothes.

While we are seeking to save religion from evaporation in sentiment shall we not seek to save fraternity from the same fate? Brotherhood means many a hard lesson, means doing many difficult things, means paying a big price. But it means finding a great reward. It means the discovery of humanity. It means learning to live with other people and so finding the greatest wealth in the world, that which lies in human hearts and minds.

A man learns to love books by reading, and songs by singing, but the greatest of all loves, the love of humanity, of lives, is learned just by living with people, by taking time to find out what is in them, by stopping long enough in our mad business of making a living to realize that the best things of life lie in the love and life of others.

BIRTHRIGHT OR POTTEAGE.

By Rev. George Clarke Peck.

And Esau said, Behold, I am at the point to die * * * and be sold his birthright unto Jacob.—Genesis xxx.

A birthright for a mess of pottage—so reads the story. All that it meant to be the eldest born was sacrificed for a bowl of lentils. The savory steam of a present advantage shut out a vision of future glory. A ancient dish looked bigger than a farm. Esau was defeated by an appetite; sold out for a mess of pottage.

It is an almost incredible old tale that for some present-day transactions which reflect it we might incline to deny its truthfulness. I know a man who trafficked away his greatness for a morphine needle. The question once lay between a few moments' respite from pain and a lifetime of bony and, like his ancient prototype in scripture, the widow.

Papa—Great heavens! Now, who's going to drive me to the office this morning?—Cleveland Leader.

Mamma—O George, George! Our daughter has sloped with the chauffeur.

Papa—Great heavens! Now, who's going to drive me to the office this morning?—Cleveland Leader.

Michigan State News

A DOG THAT WAS A HERO.

He Tried to Save a Girl from Being Gored by a Bull.

Returning to her home at the Helen farm near Bedford, Miss Becky Helm, accompanied by her favorite dog, was charged by a bull as she was crossing a field. Miss Helm fled for the fence and the dog charged the bull, fastened on him, but was thrown off. The bull reached the woman when she had come within a few steps of the fence. He caught her on his horns and hurled her against the barrier. Then the dog came up, and got so busy that the bull turned his whole attention to the woman's defender. Miss Helm got over the fence, when the dog let go and leaped through to safety. Miss Helm was able to walk home, but took to her bed, her death occurring the next day from internal injuries.

DOESN'T LIKE POORHOUSE.

Ionia County Charge Escapes Through Small Window.

A. T. Wood, an Ionia County charge at the county house, escaped by crawling through a 14-inch window. Wood and his wife are a troublesome pair. They were arrested a few weeks ago at Mecosta, where they were living in a hotel. They were brought back, but the woman slipped out a few days ago and cannot be found. Mecosta refuses to support them, as they belong to Ionia county, but officers there have been asked to arrest them if they return and go to Mecosta in that locality. Wood had left the county house several times and had been locked up for safe keeping, but he tore off the window bars and disappeared during the night.

BODY FOUND IN SNOW.

Edward Chalmers Meets Death While Carrying Mail.

Buried in a snowbank, his face, hands and legs frozen, his body encased in an ice crust, the temperature being 22 degrees below zero, Edward Chalmers, an employee of the Holt Lumber Company, of Oscoda, was found at Bruce's crossing, near Kenton, by a party of lumbermen. Dr. Florentine, of Kenton, was summoned, and the victim was restored to consciousness, but he died shortly afterward. Chalmers last fall was sent to the camp near Bruce's crossing as night watchman on a log load. He came to the village several times each week for mail. His anxiety to get the mail to the camp on time was the cause of his fatal trip.

DUE TO LACK OF SPRAYING.

Poor Apple Crop in Michigan Last Year, Says Prof. Taff.

The mid-winter meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, which had been in session in Lapeer, closed the other afternoon. Very instructive talks had been given. Prof. L. R. Taff, of the State Agricultural College, spoke on spraying and stated that the poor crop of apples last year was due to the trees not being sprayed. He had taken figures given him by those who had sprayed their trees at least four times and some of them more. The average cost for spraying was about 40 cents per tree and the average profit \$0 per tree.

TAKES HIMSELF TO PRISON.

Alligan Man Saves County Money for Fees.

It isn't every prisoner that can be trusted to take himself to prison, as Peter Hale did when Judge Padgham sentenced him to six months at Ionia for habitual drunkenness. Hale was convicted in Circuit Court, and when the judge sentenced him he told him that he didn't think it was necessary to send an officer to the reformatory in charge of him. Peter agreed with him and took his commitment papers and the next train for Ionia, in the hope that six months' enforced absence from liquor would cure him of his desire for it.

SEES HEEL BLOWN OFF.

Ann Arbor Elevator Boy Withstands Painful Operation.

With the heel of one of his feet torn completely off to the bone, Oscar Priekorn, 10 years old, elevator boy in the Everbach pharmacy, in Ann Arbor, displayed remarkable nerve and presence of mind for one of his years. His waist measurement from 310 to 240 pounds; his waist measurement from 68½ inches to 44. The other day he went into a diet of grape juice in preparation for "learning to eat" again. Faust has lived forty days on water.

OWOSO GIRL BADLY HURT.

Knocked Down by Bicycle and Spine Injured.

Knocked down by a boy on a bicycle while she was walking upon the sidewalk in Owosso, Jennie Krants, 10 years old, struck on her head with such violence as to render her unconscious and was carried to her home in that condition. Her spine was injured, but the attending physician gives hope of her ultimate recovery. The wheelman was a Bohemian boy whose name was not learned.

WITHIN OUR BORDERS.

Struck by a Falling Tree, Albert W. Priest was instantly killed near New Haven.

Wolverine is to have a new depot to replace the present structure, which is inadequate and an eyesore.

Switzer Brothers, of Mt. Clemens, have given the jewelry stock of R. H. Brabb in Ypsilanti. Mr. Brabb has retired from active business.

Miss Lola Colton, 11 years old, died in Alpena from the effects of a fall on an icy sidewalk. She fractured the back of her head and paralysed resulted.

Paul Buolie, aged 24 years, was killed by falling rock at the sixty-fourth level of the Red Jacket shaft at Calumet. He was a trapper and unmarried.

Citizens of Flint raised \$1,000 to be paid as a reward for the return alive to his home there of Harold Moon, a 10-year-old boy, who disappeared Feb. 27 and who is supposed to have been kidnapped.

In saving his mother from serious injury and possible death in a runaway, Leon Gates was dragged almost half a block in Kalamazoo, and so badly injured that physicians believe his condition to be critical.

True to his word the detention home could not hold him, Henry Larvier, an Indian boy 14 years old, arrested at Ingalls on a burglary charge, escaped from the Menominee detention home. He was to have been committed to the reform school.

Leo Bros. saw \$21 at Sutton's bay was completely destroyed by fire despite the excellent work of the village fire department. The lumber and the logs in the yards were saved, holding the loss down to \$3,000 with insurance. Ten men are thrown out of employment. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The body of Wm. Meyer, the 14-year-old son of Albert Meyer, a farmer of Montello township, was found floating in open water in the Kawakawia River. The father was engaged in cutting ice on the river during which the boy was playing on the ice. Toward evening Meyer and his hired man left for their homes, leaving the boy alone. Not returning after dark the boy was sought by his father and later by other members of the family and neighbors. The theory that he had broken through the ice or gone too close to an open hole and fallen in was substantiated when the body was recovered.

John Weber and August Peterson, who last September started brush fires on their farms which developed into conflagrations that swept Ingalls townships, pleaded guilty. Each was fined \$30 and costs, they having settled with farmers affected by the blazes.

Health Board's Bill.

Representative Cramton, of Lapeer, has introduced the bill of the State board of health requiring that in the future text-books on physiology issued to school children must contain a chapter on dangerous communicable diseases.

The State health department at present issues a bulletin for the use of school teachers in calling the attention of pupils to the dangers of common-place disease and the best methods of prevention.

People Along Work of "Dope."

That townships desiring to abstain from the sale of liquor, but situated in counties that have voted in favor of retaining wet, may have that privilege, is the reason for the introduction of a bill by Representative Stewart, of Grand Rapids. The bill prohibits a township in a dry county voting to allow the sale of liquor, but allows townships situated in wet counties to vote themselves out of the confines of that particular part of the ballwick.

Michigan State News

Michigan State News

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Michigan State News

Michigan State News

Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

Equal to any made.

For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

Johnny Kay

By ROBERT VREELAND

Johnny Kay whistled blithely as he shaded off the fancy lettering on the billboard; the fact that he stood on a staging 60 feet above the street level did not distract Johnny in the least; that he had a roll of greenbacks with a total valuation of \$300 in his trou-sers' pocket did not trouble him either.

Twenty-four hours later was to see him steaming westward in search for a new field in which to ply his trade of sign painting, and Johnny Kay was very glad to feel that he possessed \$300 of good money with which to set himself up in business in a booming little western city that he had in mind.

As Johnny shaded off a letter he felt the staging tremble slightly as some one put a foot on the ladder below; Johnny looked to see who might be the intruder.

"Hello," said the man who was coming over the side of the staging; he was a six-foot one-inch man, whom Johnny had never seen before.

"Hello," said Johnny.

The six-foot one-inch man stepped close to Johnny.

"Got a bit of hard cash handy, my friend?" he asked.

Johnny saw a peculiar glint in the stranger's eyes; he noticed further that the shade of one eye differed very slightly from that of the other, so slightly that it was probably not generally noticeable.

"Thirsty?" asked John, putting a hand to his change pocket for a dime.

The six-foot one-inch man put out a strong hand and gripped Johnny's collar.

"I am in need of your roll," he said briefly.

Being a decidedly undersized specimen of humanity, Johnny could not protest effectively against the grip of the six-foot one-inch man, and their position on the slender staging forbade any such protest which he might have attempted on terra firma.

"I am in need of greenbacks, and I want your little roll," said the six-foot one-inch man.

Johnny felt the hold on his collar tighten, then he was lifted from his footing on the staging and swung out; his feet wriggled convulsively for a moment and he looked down.

Sixty feet below he saw the brick pavement gleaming red in the morning sunlight, and for the first time in his 30 years of living Johnny's stout heart quailed. From some seemingly remote distance a low voice was commanding his attention.

"My friend, I am in need of your little roll; you are to hand it over and leave me 24 hours before telling your little story, or—"

The silence was oppressive. Johnny looked down again. The brick pavement still gleamed red in the sunlight; and it was full 60 perpendicular feet below. The man's grip seemed to be loosening on his collar. Johnny silently reached toward his pocket.

"You're a little duffer," said the man as he put Johnny down on the staging.

Johnny handed over his roll and spoke briefly. He did not whistle after the six-foot one-inch man had gone, still he considered that there might have been a genuine tragedy and was comforted.

"I'm a small-sized parcel, but I guess I'm worth \$300 to Johnny Kay. And there's another couple of hundred salted down where I can get hold of it," he said.

One morning two years later Johnny Kay was laying gold-leaf on a big plate-glass window in the booming little western city to which he had gone and set up in business. A crowd stood outside watching the men at work and Johnny turned to the young man who was helping him.

"What do you feel like, Dick?" he asked.

The young man laughed nervously. "Like a monkey in a glass cage," he said.

"When you've been at it a month you'll feel like a great man before the public," laughed Johnny. Then he glanced at the faces outside and paused.

"Dick, you keep working, or pretending to," he said under his breath, and, with seeming deliberation, put on his coat and joined the crowd outside. He spoke a word to a couple of policemen and edged his way to the side of a large man.

"Looking your work over?" asked big man.

Johnny looked into the man's face and spoke gently.

"I've been looking for you," he said.

Later, at the police station, he told his story.

"I've been looking for this man for two years. I've looked a good many crowds over when I was doing window signs in hopes to see this pair of eyes. I ain't a learned man, your honor, but I have a notion that about every man has a share of old Adam's curiosity; we fellows always draw a crowd, and I had a sort of feeling that this man would come to my window some day."

"He got \$10,000 from the Franklin National the night after he did acrobatic stunts with me, and there's \$1,000 reward for the fellow that finds him. I guess I can manage the \$8,000, your honor," concluded Johnny.

A little later Johnny Kay was drawing on his coat, preparatory to flinging it over the gold-leaf.

"I ain't such a poor sign painter, but I have a sort of inner feeling that I might have set up in business as a detective," he said.

STRONGER THAN HATE

By FRANK H. SWEET

"Halt!" The command rang out sharply and the figure skulking through the rice field hesitated. It was clad in the uniform of a common soldier. The man was taken directly to the tent of the commanding officer.

"A deserter, your distinguished highness."

The officer looked up from a chessboard. He was a strong, handsome fellow, but with a hard face.

"You, Kurino!" he exclaimed.

The prisoner smiled sarcastically.

"Even," Shithiro, he answered.

The other waved his hand impatiently.

"You may go," he said to the sergeant. "I wish to speak with the prisoner alone a few minutes."

Then, as the sergeant withdrew: "You understand what this involves? I will see that the penalty is paid to-morrow morning at sunrise. But, greater than death, you have the disgrace of deserting."

Kurino threw back his head scornfully, his eyes flashing.

"That is a lie, Shithiro," he said, "and you know it. I am not a deserter. I am a Korean, and was seized and forced into your company unlawfully."

Shithiro's face did not change.

"You were seized on Japanese soil. Your name is on the roll, and you have tried to desert. That is enough."

"So it seems, but you know why I was on Japanese soil."

"To see the daughter of Lalo," slipped involuntarily from the officer. He bit his lips.

"Yes," boldly, "to see Nuyama, the daughter of Lalo, the great merchant of Miyoz. It was with her father's consent, and we were to be married in a month. It lacks but four days now. That is why I tried to get away, for you have prevented me sending any word." He was silent a moment, then went on, contemptuously: "You could not harm me in my own country, Shithiro, for I am more powerful than you here. So you took this way. You thought I could be removed from your path in battle, or perhaps in some other manner. I know Lalo and I know Nuyama, and they will not change. Nuyama has said she loves me, and she will continue to love me in spite of all that you and the world may do."

Shithiro's hand trembled visibly as he raised it to his eyes.

"You are mistaken, Kurino," he said at length, in a low voice. "I did not even know you were in my company until a few days ago. But in this case, frankly, 'I am glad, though,' a note of doubt coming into his voice, 'perhaps I shall not speak of your disgrace to Nuyama and her father. I may concede you that mercy!'

Kurino smiled understandingly.

Shithiro saw the smile, and his face darkened.

In the guardhouse, with curious, unfriendly eyes no longer watching him, Kurino's scornful composure vanished. This, then, was to be the end, not only of his political advancement in Korea, but of that sweater possibility which he had won and must now lose.

The hours went by until from the shifting light he knew that it was after midnight. Then the door opened and some one came in.

"Kurino," some one called.

Kurino sprang to his feet.

"Shithiro!" he exclaimed.

"Yes, I have been thinking it over, and it is as you say. Nuyama would hate me. Here," thrusting a paper in Kurino's hand. "It is an honorable discharge from the army. It will pass you through the lines. Now go!"

"What?" incredulously. "You would let me go free?"

"Yes, yes," more harshly; "but it is not for you. It is for Nuyama. I—I love her, too. I would rather die for her to think ill of me. Now go!"

At the door Shithiro looked back, involuntarily. Shithiro was squat upon the earthen floor, gazing hopefully at a little square hole through which the light drooped.

Heard at Breakfast.

"I used to be a weather prophet in my home town," confided the new boarder as he speared a potato with his fork.

"So?" commented the comedian laconically.

"Yes, and every time I look at that steak it reminds me of a winter's day."

"How so?"

"Cold and raw."

"Quite clever. How does the coffee strike you?"

"That reminds me of a November day—cloudy and unsettled."

"Good. And do you notice that the landlady is watching us?"

"Yes, and she reminds me of a March day?"

"Tell us why."

"Because she is cold and stormy."

And the look that the landlady passed down to that end of the table would have congealed a red-hot stove.

Jarred Him.

A burglar broke into a Brooklyn residence and got away with a 50-cent stickpin, a \$15 watch and a purse containing three or four dollars in small change, completely overlooking a \$100 roll of banknotes in a jar right alongside of the articles stolen.

When he read an account of the burglary to the next day's paper and learned what he had missed he sighed and sadly remarked:

"Now wouldn't that jar you?"

King's Christmas Dish.
King Edward's Christmas swan weighed 16 pounds. When it was delivered at Sandringham the royal head cook attended to the business of preparing it for the table. It was trussed like a goose and stuffed with a mixture in which three pounds of minced rump steak was the principal ingredient. Before being cooked it was wrapped in a second layer of paper, covered with flour paste, wrapped in a second layer of paper, and roasted on a spit for four hours in front of a blazing fire, and basted frequently with butter. For the king's bird a gravy of beef was provided, with half a pint of good port wine added to it, which contributed the ultimate touch of flavor. When it was brought to the table currant jelly was served with it.

American Spending Less in Paris.
American travelers abroad, upon returning home, are reporting with greater frequency that they have been advised by American consular representatives to save their money and buy at home. A few years ago a consul who took any interest in American affairs except political and his salary was a rarity. In Paris alone American imports during the past year were \$21,000,000 less than in 1907. At that they amounted to more than \$42,000,000. There were two other contributing causes to the fall in Paris sales to Americans, the financial depression and the fact that London is rapidly taking the place of Paris as the great European market for Americans.

Insists on Full Pardon.

Paroled by the board of pardons at its last session, Dr. Reuben P. Thompson of Monmouth county, N. J., refuses to leave the state prison unless he be given a full pardon. He declares that the parole will do him no good, as he cannot be reinstated in the medical profession unless he be pardoned. Since the practice of medicine is his only means of livelihood, he asserts that he would rather remain in prison until the end of his 18 years' term and take a chance of obtaining a pardon then, to be out of prison and unable to earn a living. He was sentenced in 1901 in connection with the death of an infant.

Building by Machinery.

A recent Canadian invention, worked by two men and a boy, will lay 200 to 600 bricks an hour. Door and window spaces cause only a slight delay.

The machine is suited for all plain work, such as walls, sheds, mills, factories, rows of cottages and piers or bridges. Considerable pressure is put upon the bricks, and it is claimed that the work is more firmly done than by hand.

The invention will do the work of six or seven skilled bricklayers, and it is believed that a machine adapted to build a factory covering 60 feet by 40 feet could be put on the market for \$500.

Souvenir of Lincoln.

From the war department comes notice of an interesting relic formerly the property of President Lincoln. Upon the occasion of his memorable visit to Gettysburg the president cut with his own hands a cane, which he afterward presented to his war secretary, Edwin M. Stanton, by whom it was naturally highly prized. This cane is now in the possession of Mr. Jahncke, president of the Jahncke Navigation Company of New Orleans, who married a granddaughter of Secretary Stanton. It has a gold top with an engraved inscription, which was probably placed on the treasured souvenir by Secretary Stanton.—National Magazine.

Quaint Cures for Rheumatism.

Cures for rheumatism are almost as old as the complaint itself. In the midland counties of England it was formerly considered that the right forefoot of a hare, worn constantly in the pocket, was an amulet against rheumatism, while the Dutch peasant still cherishes the belief in the protective virtues of a borrowed or stolen potato. Stranger than these, however, was the remedy discovered by a servant girl at the village of Stanton, in the Cotswolds, who contrived to be confirmed three times in the belief that confirmation was an unfailing cure for rheumatism.

In Rome.

The ingredients of a Roman holiday look pretty coarse to us. Their sports for instance. If Commodus and Nero and other leaders of thought in those days had been really up to the psychology of thrills, they would have formed their lions and gladiators into elevens, and thus set them against each other to some purpose. Likewise their feasts. How could these be better than relatively plain, with the medical practitioners so meagerly instructed in the art of saving people from the consequences of sensual indulgence?—Puck.

Siberia to Be Butter Center.

Siberia is destined to control the butter trade of all Europe. The value of the butter shipped from Omsk alone amounts to 43,000,000 rubles (\$22,145,000) annually. It is transported in refrigerator cars furnished by the railway company to large firms in Denmark and Germany, where it is repacked in tins, jars and firkins and distributed throughout Europe.

Pennsylvania's Pioneer.

At a recent meeting of the Bradford County Historical society steps were taken to celebrate the advent of the first white man in Pennsylvania. The man is believed to be Stephen Brule, one of Champlain's interpreters, who visited the Indians in Bradford in 1615. —Philadelphia Record.

Pastor Wagner Broadening.

Pastor Wagner, who became famous through the praise of his book, "The Simple Life," in this country, is no longer the head of a village church, but has a larger congregation in Paris. The call of the city has caused a change of residence with the preacher and may bring about a change in his philosophy.

Peaceable Waithwaite.

Waithwaite, with an area of 285 square miles and 150,000 inhabitants, is kept in perfect order with a force of 57 native police and three European inspectors.

Boss Great Future for Boston.
Judge Lloyd E. Chamberlain, president of the Massachusetts board of trade, in a speech recently declared that Boston could be made the leading commercial city of the world. "It is America's newest seaport to Europe by 150 miles," he said, "and the possibility lies through the construction of an inland waterway from Albemarle, N. C., to Boston. To do this you must reopen and enlarge the Carroll-Albemarle canal, thus connecting the Chesapeake bay; reopen and enlarge the Delaware bay; reopen and enlarge the Delaware and Raritan canal, connecting with the Raritan bay. Then you may go across New York harbor, through Long Island sound, until you get to Narragansett bay. The last step is the construction of the Taunton river-Brookline Fore river canal, and the problem is solved."

A Golf Story.

Scotlands are noted for their canniness, and a story told by a Lancashire commercial traveler, who was up in Aberdeen a few days ago, shows that the men beyond the Tweed are still worthily upholding their reputation.

The traveler in question was asked by a prospective buyer to subscribe to the prize fund for the local golf tournament. He parted with five shillings, and as he was interested in golf he remarked that he would like to be kept informed of the progress of the tournament so that he could look out for the result.

"Oh," said the customer, as he picked up the five shillings and placed it securely in his pocket, "ye needna dae that. The tournament was held last Saturday." This was rather a staggerer for the latest contributor to the prize fund, but he retained curiosity enough to inquire who had proved the happy winner. The guileless solicitor for subscriptions was quite undaunted, however. "The winner?" he said coyly. "Oh, just mesel!"—Exchange.

House Built of Meerschaum.

The town of Vallecas, Spain, is almost entirely built of meerschaum. Vallecas has on its outskirts great quarries of a meerschaum too coarse for pipe making, and a meerschaum-built town is the result—an ivory-white town that shines in the Spanish sun. In Morocco meerschaum is so plentiful that they use it, when soft and